IN THE SPECIFICATION

Page 2, paragraph 2(replacement)

The use of a 45 degree shear wave angle shown in Fig. 1 has been shown to be the optimum angle for the detection of planar flaws in thin wall tubes. Refracted angles less than 45 degrees reduce the reflected energy from planar flaws that propagate normal to the tube wall. Refracted angles greater than 45 degrees provide a longer transmission and attenuation path. Refracted angles less than 45 degrees have reduced reflected signal amplitude and have a reduced ability to separate closely spaced flaws. For example, smaller angles (normal or zero degrees beam) are blind to tight crack like flaws.

Page 17, last paragraph (replacement)

Figure 9 shows the UT crack sizing technique logic of the present invention as applied to the case of an electrodeposition or otherwise intimately bonded layers of materials with different magnetic properties inside a thin tube or plate. This order of analysis is in agreement with the strengths of each analysis technique. The tip diffraction analysis has been shown to be the most accurate if the tip signal can be detected and verified. Tip signals are typically present with cracks having significant volume and considerable depth. For example in the case of tight cracks that are partial through wall from the tube OD, the mode converted signal correction provides the most accurate measure of crack depth. Finally, as a

Page 22, abstract (delete)